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Curiously enough on the 28th, Mr. G. H. Jenkins observed apparently the same European Widgeon in a flock of Baldpates about ten miles farther north in the Yahara Marshes and also missed a shot.—A. W. SCHORGER, *Madison, Wis.*

**The European Widgeon in Massachusetts.**—Messrs. Angell and Cash, the well-known taxidermists of Providence, Rhode Island, have kindly given me permission to report that an adult male European Widgeon (*Mareca penelope*), recently skinned and mounted by them, was shot at Chappaquiddick, Vineyard Sound, Massachusetts, October 6, 1917, by Mr. Arthur R. Sharpe. The specimen has been identified by Mr. Arthur C. Bent and Mr. John C. Sharpe, Jr. It would be interesting to know whether, as would seem to be the case, this old world species visits our Atlantic sea-board oftener now than formerly or is found there oftener merely because competent field observers of bird life are so much more numerous and omnipresent than they were thirty or forty years ago.—WILLIAM BREWSTER, *Cambridge, Mass.*

**Little Blue Heron in Pennsylvania.**—I wish to record two Little Blue Hersons, *Florida cærulea*, male and female, in the white plumage, August 11, 1908, taken on the Conodoguinet Creek opposite the city of Harrisburg, Pa., for the Pennsylvania State Museum by Assistant Taxidermist W. J. Durborrow. These two birds were found in company with a flock of egrets. They were mounted and now form part of a group of Herons in the Pennsylvania State Museum.—BOYD P. ROTHROCK, *State Museum, Harrisburg, Pa.*

**Northern Phalarope (*Lobipes lobatus*) in Michigan.**—Professor W. B. Barrows has evidently overlooked an earlier record of the Northern Phalarope (*Lobipes lobatus*) in Michigan, when he states that two specimens procured in Sanilac Co., on Oct. 4 and 28, 1911, "seem to establish the bird properly in the Michigan List." (Auk, 1916, 336.) In 'The Auk,' 1913, p. 111, I recorded a ♀ taken in Lenawee Co., Sept. 14, 1899, by Dr. C. M. Butler, No. 170517 U. S. National Museum, which seems to constitute the first authentic record in the state.—B. H. SWALES, *Museum of Zoölogy, Ann Arbor, Michigan.*

**Sharp-tailed Grouse at Tremont, Indiana.**—Although familiar for many years with the Indiana dune region I never saw the Sharp-tailed Grouse (*Pediæcetes p. campestris*) there until April, 1915.

A party of us were ascending Mt. Holden, a high dune about 200 feet high, just west of the Beach House of our Prairie Club, at Tremont, when I noticed some large tracks, like chicken tracks. We went quietly up the dune, and at the top saw a large grouse-like bird. It was not the least afraid of us, and allowed us to come about fifteen feet from it, giving us

an excellent opportunity of examining it, while at the same time it had the opportunity of examining us, which it did thoroughly.

It walked to and fro in a semicircle, with its head over its shoulder on the side toward the party, betraying not the slightest sign of fear, but on the contrary, the liveliest curiosity. We had never before seen a bird just like it, though some of us had shot a number of Ruffed Grouse, which are found in the dunes, and also Prairie Chickens.

It looked like a cross between these two species, plus a dash of Plymouth Rock stock. It was larger than either of the above-mentioned Grouse, resembling perfectly in shape and color, the picture of the Sharp-tailed Grouse in the 'National Geographic Magazine' for August, 1915.

We could see the preponderance of the ochraceous rusty-brown color with pale and dark bars and patches, giving somewhat the appearance of a young Plymouth Rock cockerel. We could see the feathers on the legs, coming down to the base of the toes, and also the projecting feathers in the middle of the tail.

After the bird had watched us sufficiently, it suddenly sprang up without the slightest noise, and soared away, first circling over Lake Michigan for some distance and then returning past us to the big woods to the south-east.

Since then this bird or a similar one has been seen by members of the Prairie Club in the big woods near the same spot, especially by Capt. Charles Robinson, A. Leonard and John Leegwater. Mr. Leegwater has had a better opportunity to study it than any one else, as he almost stepped on it in the swamp near the big woods, a few months later.

It did not fly off right away, but acted as if it had little ones, trying to draw him away, by pretending to be hurt. This was in September which seemed too late for young ones.

As I found no Indiana records, I was a little doubtful until I made inquiries. Butler in his 'Indiana Birds,' said that it might be found there. Mr. M. F. Green of Tremont, Indiana, an old resident, said he had occasionally seen and shot them since boyhood. Mr. Brown of Tamarack, the care-taker of the great Wells estate of 2200 acres of dunes, says he has also occasionally shot them, and that they breed in the dunes. Both of these settlers considered them a curious kind of Partridge, or Ruffed Grouse, of which there are a number in the dunes. Dr. J. Barrett, the State Geologist of Indiana, states that it has never before been recorded as a resident of Indiana.—GEORGE A. BRENNAN, *Chicago, Ill.*

**The White-winged Dove (*Melopelia asiatica asiatica*) in Georgia.**—On January 6, 1917, Mr. Harrison Lee, while out shooting Mourning Doves near his home three miles south of Hoboken, Pierce County, Georgia, observed a White-winged Dove perching in a little bush in an open field. Thence it flew to a fence-post, where it was shot. Mr. Lee left the specimen on a shelf in his house overnight, with the intention of having it preserved, but on the following morning it was found badly damaged by mice.